

THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

PAW PAW, 1 MICHIGAN.

Of the two stamps first issued, Washington's portrait was on the ten-cent and Franklin's on the other. Since that time the various issues of the United States stamps would furnish a unique portrait gallery, showing the faces of 48 noted Americans. Washington appears on 35 issues, while Lincoln's picture is on every issue since 1866, except the Columbian series.

That is a curious story which comes from Berlin to the effect that the black eye which the emperor received during his yachting trip along the coast of Norway was not due, as alleged, to the fall of a rope, but to a blow delivered in anger and passion by young Lieut. Von Hahnke, and that the latter's mysterious death 24 hours later was attributed not, as asserted, to a bicycle accident, but to suicide.

TOSNEY SAUER, of New York, and Paul Ball have started on a long ride to the Alaskan gold fields. It is a queer looking craft on which they will journey. It consists of two bicycles joined together with two iron bars, which support a small row-boat. The boat contained provisions, clothing, bedding, mining implements, and even an adjustable awning to protect the riders from rain and sun. Rivers and lakes will have no terrors for them.

One of the oldest women teachers in the public schools of Portland, Ore., has the Klondike fever and proposes going north. The clerk of the board of education, a California forty-niner, advises her to take up a load of candles, cigars and nuts, rather than to try any other way of making money or a living there. He recalls the visit of a woman with such a cargo to a California camp, and says that she cleared \$1,000 between Saturday and Monday.

FRANCE has a mechanical propulsion canal in which the motive power is electricity, which operates by picking up a chain at one end of a boat and passing it out at the other. The power is obtained from an overhead conductor. This canal passes through a tunnel for two miles. The cost of the combined chain and electric systems is said to be very small compared with other available systems. The total length of the canal is three and three-quarter miles.

JESSEBEL's temple, on Chatham Hill, in England, on which \$200,000 was spent, has been sold for \$22,500, and the sale probably marks the end of the Jessecities. The sect was founded by a man named White, who called himself Jessebel, and proposed to gather in the temple 144 families of the lost tribes of Israel. He had wealthy backers, and began the building, which is 124 feet square and has never been completed, as Jessebel died before he had gathered in the lost tribes.

TWENTY years ago the best dinner table talkers in England were thought to be Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Queen's Counselor Judah P. Benjamin, Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, Lord Rosebery and Dean Stanley. Twenty years before that Macaulay and Carlyle headed the list. In Dickens' time he ranked as the best after-dinner speaker and Sala enjoyed that distinction for a few years before his death. There is now rather a dearth of talkers and speakers of the first list in that country.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Co., is constructing, at its Juniata shops in Altoona, Pa., the largest, heaviest, and most powerful freight engine ever designed. It is intended to haul ore from the lakes to Pittsburgh over the Erie and Pittsburgh road, in competition with Carnegie's new line. It will not differ from the standard Pennsylvania railroad freight engine except in size and weight, but, as it will have double the hauling capacity of the class R freight engine now in use, this difference is of the greatest importance.

A PROCESS is in vogue by which it is claimed that whitewood can be made so tough as to require a cold chisel to split it. The result is obtained by steaming the timber, and submitting it to end pressure, technically "upsetting" it thus compressing the cells and fibers into one compact mass. It is the opinion of those who have had experience with the process that wood can be compressed 75 per cent, and that some timber, which is now considered unfit for such work as carriage building, could be made valuable by this means.

A NEW invention for preventing vessels from sinking after being damaged by collision has recently been on exhibition in London before a number of shipping experts. An iron model of a cargo ship was placed in water, after having been loaded with bricks. Then a hole, immense in size compared with the miniature vessel, was opened at the side. When the water had risen to a level with the deck, a number of gutta percha bags, fixed under the deck, were inflated with carbonic acid gas and the vessel almost immediately began to rise.

THE Italians have a great reverence of their art treasures. They love them better than we do ours, and regard with jealous eyes the secrets of their handicrafts. When the Council of Ten ruled Venice it issued a decree regarding the art of glassmaking. It runs: "If a workman carry his art beyond the limits of his country to the detriment of the republic shall be desired to return. If he disobey his nearest relatives shall be imprisoned. If, in spite of his imprisonment, he remain obstinate in his wish to remain abroad, an emissary shall be tolled off to kill him."

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN.

Deputy Sheriffs Fire Upon a Band of Marching Miners.

Latimer, Pa., the Scene of the Affray—Some 15 or 20 Miners Killed—Many Others Are Injured—The Troops Ordered Out.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 11.—The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Latimer Friday afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners. The men fell like so many sheep and the excitement since has been so intense that no accurate figures of the dead and wounded can be obtained. Reports run from 15 to 20-odd killed and 40 or more wounded. One man counted 13 corpses. Four other bodies lie in the mountains between Latimer and Hazleton. Those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods and estimate is baffled. A list of the victims cannot be obtained at this time.

Hot Act Read.
The strikers left Hazleton at 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, announcing their intention to go to Latimer. As soon as this became known a band of deputies was loaded on a trolley car and went whirling across the mountain to the scene where the bloody conflict followed. After reaching Latimer they left the car and formed into three companies under Thomas Hall, E. A. Hess and Samuel B. Price. They drew up in line at the edge of the village, with a fence and a line of houses in their rear. Sheriff Martin was in entire command and stood in the front of the line until the strikers approached. They were seen coming across the ridge, and Martin went out to meet them. The men drew up sullenly and listened in silence until he had once more read the riot act. This finished, a low muttering arose among the foreigners and there was a slight movement forward. Perceiving this the sheriff stepped toward them and in a determined tone forbade advance.

The Battle Begins.
Some one struck the sheriff, and the next moment there was a command to the deputies to fire. The guns of the deputies instantly belched forth a terrible volley. The report seemed to shake the very mountains and a cry of dismay went up from the people. The strikers were taken entirely by surprise, and as the men toppled and fell over each other those who remained unhurt stampeded. The men went down before the storm of bullets like ten pins and the groans of the dying and wounded filled the air. The excitement that followed was simply indescribable.

Strikers Without Weapons.
One of the strikers, in his dying statement at the hospital, said that there were no weapons of any kind among the marchers, for before leaving Hazleton a meeting was held and resolutions passed forbidding any person to carry weapons. This fact was verified by not finding any weapons on those who were killed or wounded.

The Sheriff's Story.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 11.—Sheriff Martin arrived home on the seven o'clock train from Hazleton. He was met at the depot by his legal adviser. The two got into a cab and drove to the courthouse, where they were closeted together for some time. The sheriff was at first reluctant to say whether he had given the command to fire, but afterwards admitted that he had. The sheriff's detailed statement is as follows:

"I heard that the strikers were going to march to the breaker at Latimer and compel the men there to quit work. I resolved to intercept them and if possible prevent them from reaching the breaker. One of my deputies told me that the strikers would probably be heavily armed. I got my deputies, 70 in number, to meet at a certain place. They were all armed. I told them to keep cool under all circumstances. The trouble began at three o'clock. I met the marching column. I halted them and read the proclamation. They refused to pay any attention and started to resume their march. Then I called to the leader to stop. He ignored my order. I then attempted to arrest him. The strikers closed in on me. They acted very viciously, kicking me, knocking me down and trampling upon me. I called upon my deputies to aid me and they did so, but they were unable to accomplish much. I realized that something had to be done at once or I would be killed. I called to the deputies to charge their firearms into the air over the heads of the strikers, as it might probably frighten them. It was done at once, but it had no effect whatever on the infuriated foreigners, who used me so much the rougher and became fiercer and fiercer, more like wild beasts than human beings. The strikers then made a still bolder move and endeavored to surround my entire force of deputies. I fully realized that the foreigners were a desperate lot and valued life at a very small figure. I also saw that parleying with such a gang of infuriated men was entirely out of the question, as they were too excited to listen to reason, and that myself and deputies would be killed if we were not rescued or if we did not defend ourselves.

Ordered to Shoot.
"I then called upon the deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must to protect their lives or to protect the property that they had been sent to guard. The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the foreigners and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd. I hated to give the command to shoot and was awful sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty, and I did it as best I knew how and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the law of the commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them. They insisted on doing violence and disobeying the laws.

Troops Called Out.
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—Gov. Hastings has received word from the sheriff of Luzerne county that he had exhausted all his powers in trying to suppress the mob near Hazleton and now asks for military assistance. The sheriff fears that there will be much loss of life if he attempts to cope with the rioters today. Col. C. B. Dougherty, of Wilkes-Barre, sent a telegram corroborating the sheriff's story and suggested that the First and Third brigades be summoned to the sheriff's relief. The governor has summoned Adj. Gen. Stewart and Gen. Gobin, commander of the Third brigade, and they reached here late at night. After a consultation Gov. Hastings issued a call for the Third brigade, Pennsylvania national guard, to proceed to the scene of the rioting.

IS NOT CHECKED.

Business Shows Continued Improvement in All Lists.

New York, Sept. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "There is no halting in the advance. Business grows better in all ways, for while its speculative end breaks conspicuous gamblers for a decline, a steady increase in production, in working force and in the power of the people to purchase is the feature which overshadows all others. Reports of New York trade unions show an increase since one year ago of 34 per cent. In the number of men at work, and a similar increase in like position throughout the country would exceed 240,000, while every week adds many establishments to the active list. The coal miners' strike has disclosed such facts and brought to light such differences that work will probably be very soon resumed by a large share of the men. The farmers are helped by higher prices for wheat, and while western receipts do not show that they have marketed a tenth of their crops, assurance of a handsome profit to come prepares them to hand liberally hereafter. Because of this and increase of hands at work dealers throughout the country have started to replenish stocks, which is the great force at present operating in manufactures and trade, though distribution by retail trade has greatly increased.

"Wheat has risen 5 cents the past week, not in a flurry, but in answer to the daily increasing foreign demand. Though reports of the crop, now almost wholly out of danger, indicate a yield never surpassed but once, foreign accounts still strengthen the belief that the deficiency abroad will be about 100,000,000 bushels more than usual, and meanwhile reports indicate that less corn than was expected will be available for export. Its price has risen about five-eighths of a cent.

Bradstreet's says:
"The business week has been marked by a continuation of comparatively free buying from jobbers and commission merchants in anticipation of wants at almost all important distributing points. At a number of centers special rate excursions by merchants have increased the volume of business, notwithstanding the intervention of a holiday. Speculative interest in the strength of wool remains the feature of that market. Cotton fabrics have improved their position in value of increased demand and in cheaper raw material."

GOLD DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

Meet in State Convention at Columbus, O.

Columbus, O., Sept. 10.—The gold democratic state convention met yesterday in the Great Southern theater and adopted a platform that reaffirms allegiance to the principles of the party as set forth in the platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1896, declares for the maintenance of the gold standard, retirement of greenbacks and extension of civil service. Hon. Joseph H. Outwaite, of this city, was unanimously endorsed for United States senator. The following state ticket was nominated:

For governor, Julius Dexter, Cincinnati; lieutenant governor, Judge A. E. Merrill, Sandusky; judge of the supreme court, Judge John H. Clarke, Youngstown; attorney-general, Daniel Wilson, Cincinnati; state treasurer, Samuel Stevens, Columbus; state commissioner of schools, Prof. W. H. Johnson, Granville; for member of state board of public works, Henry D. Coffinberry, Cleveland.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Comparison Between Prices of 1896 and 1897.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Assistant Secretary Brigham, of the department of agriculture, has prepared the following table showing the increase in prices of farm products this year over those of the corresponding period in 1896. The figures are Cincinnati prices in all cases:

Butter, creamery.....	18 1/2	18 1/2
Butter, dairy.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Eggs (per doz.).....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Hides (per pound).....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Oats (per bushel).....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wheat (per bushel).....	61 1/2	55 1/2
Corn (per bushel).....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hops (per cwt.).....	3 1/2	4 1/2
Potatoes (per bushel).....	90	2 1/2
Sheep (each).....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lambs (each).....	2 1/2	5 50

SIX DROWNED.

Careless Pleasure Seekers Meet Sudden Fate Near Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 9.—As a result of the capsizing of the yacht *Blanche B.* in Lake St. Clair Wednesday afternoon six men lost their lives and six others either swam ashore or were picked up by rowboats. The dead are: Thomas Newsome, a driver; Herman Getters, a cigar maker; Jay Tansey, a printer; Thomas Fritz, a sailor; Charles Rice, aged 20, a driller; Grant Murray, a printer. The party started out from Fisher's dock early in the afternoon.

Fail for a Million.

New York, Sept. 10.—James R. Willard, Elmer Diggins and Jay Diggins, who compose the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in this city, Buffalo, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Montreal, have assigned to James L. Starbuck. No statement of the condition of the firm is yet obtainable, but it is estimated that the liabilities will reach \$1,000,000.

Has Plenty of Gold.

Washington, Sept. 11.—For the first time in many years the treasurer of the United States has officially informed the subtreasurers that gold is not wanted by the government. No further additions are desired to the gold reserve, which stands to-day at \$145,001,435.

Six Persons Killed.

Cygnut, O., Sept. 8.—A terrible explosion of nitroglycerin occurred here yesterday afternoon at the Grant well, which resulted in the death of Sam Barber, Allen Fallis, John Thompson, Charles Bartel, Henry Lansdale, — Havens, a boy. Others were injured, some fatally.

Not Long Separated.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 9.—John Egan, aged 84, and his wife, aged 80, died within a few hours of each other at their home in Ross township and were buried in the same grave. They had been married 50 years.

Highest Since the War.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—December wheat Friday broke all former records, dating back to war times, by soaring up to \$1.01 1/2 a bushel during the call on the floor of the Merchants' exchange.

A Century Old.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 9.—The frigate *Constellation*, lying at the naval station here, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her launching.

LUETGERT'S TRIAL.

Progress of This Noted Murder Case in Chicago.

Witnesses for the Prosecution Tell Some Startling Stories—Summary of Testimony Given from Day to Day.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—In the Luetgert trial yesterday Nicholas Faber, an employee of Luetgert, testified to having seen Luetgert and his wife enter the factory on the night of May 1. Under cross-examination Faber was forced to admit that he did not know anything that happened on any other particular day near May 1. Fritz Figel, who worked for Luetgert May 4, told how he had emptied a barrel of ashes in the alley, and Officer James Smith testified as to having found particles of bones and two corset steels in a pile of debris where the ashes were emptied.

A Blood-Stained Knife.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—In the Luetgert trial yesterday a knife, on the blade and handle of which are stains that the state will try to prove are blood, was introduced by Mrs. Feldt. It is the property of the man on trial for the murder of his wife, and Mrs. Feldt swore that he gave it to her the day he was arrested, asking her to keep it for him. Dr. Charles B. Gibson told the jury about the solution in the vat and stated that it would have disintegrated a human body in 2 1/2 hours. Emma Schimpke testified to seeing the defendant in the alley back of the factory on the night of May 1, corroborating her sister and Nicholas Faber. The different finds made by the police were identified and introduced, then traced into the hands of the experts, who told of experiments made with them.

Expert Testimony.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Both morning and afternoon sessions of court yesterday in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert were consumed in taking expert testimony. Through chemical analysis the state must establish not only the possibility of a human body being dissolved by the action of caustic potash heated to a boiling point, but also to the fact that the bits of bone, hair and flesh and scrapings of pinkish brown material from the interior of the vat in the sausage factory are portions of the body of a human being. Prof. Delafontaine said that the bits of flesh might be human, but they might also be the flesh of an animal. The bones, he was sure, were human bones, but regarding the flesh he was very guarded and careful in his statements.

Cells Bones Human.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The experts who testified in the Luetgert trial Friday were Prof. Delafontaine, teacher of chemistry in the Chicago high school; Prof. Walter S. Haines, professor of chemistry of Rush medical college, and George Vincent Bailey, osteologist of the Field Columbian museum. It was shown by testimony that the matter collected in the crevices of the pocket knife given by the alleged murderer to his former sweetheart, Mrs. Feldt, on the eve of his arrest, consisted of blood and particles of muscular tissue.

Prof. Delafontaine told the jury that certain small, round substances found in the sausage vat are bones from a human hand and foot. There was no qualifying preface of "I think" or "It is my opinion" to the witness' statement. It was a direct answer to a direct question; and an interesting point about the incident was that the question was propounded by Judge Tuthill himself and that the evidence elicited was even more than the state hoped to prove by the expert chemist.

A Dozen Dead.

Emporia, Kan., Sept. 10.—Twelve known dead, one missing (probably incinerated) and 14 injured, two of whom will likely die, is the record of the terrible head-end collision on the Santa Fe. The first lists were mixed because of the confusion attending the wreck, and all day names on the list of injured have been transferred to that of the dead. Even now it is not positively known that the list given is complete.

Cuba's Customs Tariff.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—The Official Gazette publishes the new customs tariff of Cuba. Nearly all American goods are subjected to lower duties. The tariff prohibits the entry into Cuba of arms, projectiles, munitions of war, dynamite, gunpowder, sugars, except Spanish sugar, honey, molasses, silver or bronze coins, all pharmaceutical preparations, tobacco (except snuff), chewing tobacco and artificial wines.

Weyler Must Explain.

Madrid, Sept. 11.—The minister of war cabled Capt. Gen. Weyler asking for an explanation regarding the capture by the insurgents of Victoria de Las Tunas, province of Santiago de Cuba, which is defended by seven forts.

Leaves a Fortune to Charity.

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 10.—The will of the late Charles T. Wilder, of Wellesley, has been admitted to probate here. It contained many public bequests, and over \$100,000 is left to charitable and educational institutions.

Fail Proves Fatal.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9.—Col. Isaac W. Avery, at one time editor of the Atlanta Constitution, fell from the porch of his residence in Kirkwood, a suburb of this city, Tuesday night, and died Wednesday at noon.

Tragedy in Colorado.

Victor, Col., Sept. 8.—Henry H. Tilton shot and killed his sweetheart, Ella Taylor, putting three bullets into her body, and then killed himself with the same weapon. Jealousy was the cause.

Gov. Mount's Son Marries.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 8.—The marriage of Rev. Harry Newland Mount, only son of Gov. Mount, and Miss Verda R. Bell was solemnized in the First Presbyterian church here yesterday.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Sept. 11.

Ex-Congressman Theodore Lyman died at his home in Nahant, Mass. John O'Donnell died at his home in Bloomington, Ill., aged 102 years. Ireland is threatened with a famine because of the failure of the harvest. Louise, queen of Denmark, celebrated her eightieth birthday in Copenhagen. The rainy season has put a stop to all military operations in the province of Havana.

H. S. Perry was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Bely Lanier at Decatur.

Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee arrived in New York from Havana on board the *Seguraria*.

Gen. Frank Reeder, secretary of state, sent his resignation to Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania.

It was said that the drought in Nebraska would reduce the corn crop at least 75,000,000 bushels.

Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed by a forest fire in the Big Horn country in Wyoming.

The British fishing fleet in Iceland lost six boats during the past season and 30 persons were drowned.

President Andrews of Brown university sent a letter to the corporation formally renewing his resignation.

The Tulane Athletic club of New Orleans has offered \$20,000 for a fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

In sinking a tubular well at Golden, N. M., workmen sent the drill through 50 feet of rich gold-bearing quartz.

By the explosion of a boiler at a brewery in Hoenstadt, Austria, 11 persons were killed and many were injured.

Advices from Cuba say that Gen. Bartolome Masso has been elected president of the provisional government.

Richard Holt Hutton, the famous literary critic and editor of the *Spectator* since 1861, died in London aged 71 years.

Rev. Jeremiah C. Long, an aged minister at Monroeville, Ala., died suddenly at the very time he predicted several weeks ago.

A claim is made that the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., is on Georgia soil, and a survey of the boundary will probably be made.

The steam whaler *Navarach*, of San Francisco, cruising in Arctic waters, got caught in an iceberg and 42 men lost their lives.

Gen. George D. Ruggles, who has been adjutant general of the army since November, 1893, has been retired, having reached the age of 64 years.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Nine Members of Monetary Commission Are Appointed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.—H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the monetary convention that met in this city in January last, announces that nine of the eleven members of the monetary commission that were to be chosen have accepted, and authorizes the publication of their names. The following are the names of those who have accepted: George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Charles S. Fairchild, New York; Stuyvesant Fish, New York; Stewart Patterson, Pennsylvania; T. G. Bush, Louisiana; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana.

YELLOW FEVER.

No Further Doubt of Its Existence in Several Southern Cities.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Reports reaching the Marine hospital service from officials in Louisiana and Mississippi leave no further doubt as to the fact that yellow fever exists at several points. Surgeon General Wyman stated this positively Friday, although he feels that the precautionary steps taken are keeping the disease well within bounds. At a late hour Thursday night he received a dispatch from Dr. Murray stating that he and Dr. Carter had seen three yellow fever cases at Biloxi.

Accept Hawaii's Offer.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The full text of the formal acceptance by the Japanese government of the proposal to arbitrate its differences with Hawaii has been received in this city, and a copy was on Tuesday delivered to Secretary Sherman by the secretary of the Japanese legation, Mr. Matsui. It is from Count Okuma, minister of foreign affairs, to H. Shimamura, Japanese minister to Hawaii. Japan proposes the king of the Belgians as the sole arbitrator.

Officially Denied.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—It is officially denied that the premier, Gen. Azcarraaga, has written to the leaders of the political parties saying that the government at Havana would prefer war with the United States to the intervention of that country in the affairs of Cuba.

Mine Disaster.

Johannesburg, Sept. 11.—An explosion of dynamite has taken place in the magazine of the George Goch deep-level mine, causing terrible havoc. Five white men and 25 Kaffirs are known to have been killed.

Death of Mrs. Charles Howard.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Charles Howard, daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and last surviving member of the family, is dead at Oakland, Md.

Thirty Drowned.

Dunkirk, Sept. 11.—The fishing fleet has returned from Iceland and reported that out of 98 boats six foundered during the season, resulting in the drowning of 30 men and boys.

Snow in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 9.—Snow fell here for several hours Wednesday forenoon. The weather was quite cold, though the snow melted almost as fast as it fell.

To Consider Annexation.

Honolulu, Sept. 8.—A special meeting of the Hawaiian senate has convened to consider the proposed annexation treaty with the United States.

ON THE SAME TRACK.

Passenger and Freight Trains Come Together in Colorado.

The Accident Occurs Near New Castle—Thirty Persons Killed and Over a Hundred Injured—Terrible Scenes.

New Castle, Col., Sept. 11.—The worst wreck in the history of the state of Colorado occurred at 12:25 Friday morning on the track of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railways, 1 1/2 miles west of here. After 12 hours' incessant work by the wrecking crews in clearing away the debris and rescuing the bodies of those who perished, it is yet impossible to secure more than an estimate of the loss of life, and not even those known to be dead have been identified. Many of the unfortunates will never be known, and it is possible that the number killed will always be in doubt. From the best information obtainable now fully 30 persons are believed to have perished, while 185 are taken out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

Cause of the Wreck.

The wreck was caused by a head-end collision between a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train running at the rate of 40 miles an hour and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at a speed of probably 30 miles. So terrific was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished and the track torn up for rods in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene, the wreck caught fire from an explosion of a gas tank on the passenger train, and burned so rapidly that many passengers, pinned beneath the debris, were burned to death before help could reach them.

The Victims.

The list of dead and injured so far as known is as follows:

DEAD.—F. J. Keenan, mail agent, of Denver; Robert S. Holland, fireman D. & R. G. railway; Salinas, Mrs. Alexander Hartman and two sons, of Herscher, Ill.; James Frick, of Chicago; Charles Leeper, of Clarion, Pa. Charred fragments of limbs and bodies of a number of persons have been taken out of the ruins, but it is not likely that any more bodies will be positively identified, and it seems certain that the number killed will remain in doubt.

INJURED.—Rev. Alexander Hartman, of Herscher, Ill., both legs broken and badly burned; William Gordon, engineer passenger train, injured internally; John H. Stander, of Blackfoot, Idaho, leg broken, face cut and burned and bruised; Miss Pearl Cornell, of Alciot, Ore., hip dislocated; J. C. Yeager, of Toledo, O., injured internally; J. Logman, of Whittier, Cal., slightly wounded; Mrs. Mary Israel, of St. Paul, Minn., slightly injured internally; J. F. Snyder, of Independence, Kan., slightly injured; D. H. McAnaney, of Victor, Col., face burned; O. V. Tison, of Cooke, Mo., cut badly about head; R. H. Brickley, Chicago, back injured; J. C. Young, of St. Louis, cut in forehead, not serious; Thomas Nash, of Mohab, Utah, left arm broken, badly burned in face; Frank P. Mannix, Victor, Col., bruised and slightly burned; William Hines, fireman, crushed and burned; William Shot, Leeper, Pa., badly bruised; Erakeman Knapp, leg crushed; James C. Foley, express messenger, bruised; William S. Miesemer, express messenger, bruised.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached Glenwood a relief train was sent from that place and the more seriously wounded were sent to the Denver & Rio Grande company's hospital at Salida. General Superintendent Sample, of the Denver & Rio Grande, happened to be in the vicinity of the disaster and soon reached the scene, taking charge of the work and removing the bodies. Ten bodies were found in the ruins of one car and four in another. The charred remains of two women, apparently clasped in each other's arms, were found. Their heads and lower limbs were burned off. In the dress bosom of each was found a ladies' gold watch, upon one of which was inscribed "From mother to Mamie." Telegrams from all parts of the country inquiring for friends and relatives are pouring in constantly.

Negress Admitted to the Bar.